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# Final Report

## Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<b>Operation n°</b> MDRBD025
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 5/05/2021	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">FL-2020-000166</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 25/06/2020	<b>Operation end date:</b> 04/02/2021
<b>Host National Society:</b> Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 4.1 million
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 5.4 million	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 165,000
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Government of Bangladesh (GoB), UN Resident Coordinator (RC) office, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs.	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Severe floods that struck Bangladesh during the last week of June 2020, driven by prolonged and intensified heavy monsoon and upstream water, affected 5.4 million people in the northern, central, and north-eastern part of the country. Around 37 per cent of the country's total areas were flooded affecting 33 districts and it was considered as the longest flooding period in the last 22 years in the country. Till the beginning of October 2020, due to monsoon raining and heavy rainfall in upstream, people in many districts suffered from multiple spells of floods. There were widespread damages in housings, access to clean and safe water, hygiene and sanitation facilities as well as access to livelihoods in most of the affected districts. According to the report of the Bangladesh Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) dated 2 August 2020, around 5,448,271 people in 33 districts were affected by the prolonged floods and 1,059,295 families were marooned whereas 41 people lost their lives. In addition to that, according to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), 83,000 hectares of paddy fields; 125,549 hectares of agriculture land and USD 42 million worth crops were damaged. Furthermore, the floods caused moderate to severe damage on livestock and fisheries. According to the report from the Department of Livestock Service (DLS), the sector lost USD 74.5 million worth of livestock including 16,537 hectares of grass land. The Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) indicated in its report that 928.60 tube-wells and 100,223 latrines were damaged. The Water Development Board's north zone office recorded that 3,745 hectares of land eroded by the rivers in eight flood-affected districts in Rangpur division. The monsoon floods coupled with prolonged inundation and the COVID-19 pandemic had an exacerbating effect on the population.

### Summary of response

#### Overview of host National Society

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) closely monitored the situation and kept close coordination with IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation (CD), other Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners, GoB and other relevant stakeholders at national and district levels. Based on the flood forecast information, BDRCS activated early action protocol (EAP) on 28 June 2020. BDRCS National Headquarters (NHQ) Emergency Control Room was activated to ensure a coordinated response and issued four situations reports and shared with Movement partners, i/NGOs, GoB and relevant stakeholders. Simultaneously, BDRCS NHQ and branch level representatives attended coordination meetings both in local and national level. Though the EAP by DREF, BDRCS provided unconditional cash grant to 3,289 households (total 15,781 people), evacuation support to 70 households (approximately 350 people) with their moveable assets and livestock, and First Aid support to 150 people.

Considering the flood impact and severity, BDRCS requested to access disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) amounting to CHF 577,496 and approved on 17 July 2020 to enable BDRCS to assist the affected people and meet the immediate humanitarian needs on the ground. Later based on the findings of need assessment and escalated impact, IFRC launched an emergency appeal (EA) for 4.1 million CHF on behalf of BDRCS to scale up the assistance. BDRCS mobilized 1,200 volunteers, 70 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and 75 staff for flood 2020 response.



BDRCS volunteers and staffs organizing the distribution centers considering the COVID-19 safety measures in Gaibandha district (*Photo: BDRCS*)

#### Summary of BDRCS response through this EA

- BDRCS reached 7,349 people with dry food/cooked food and 37,500 people (8,500 HHs) with 15- days food parcel.
- BDRCS provided **125,134** liters of safe drinking water through deploying water purification units and distributed among **11,993** flood affected households. In addition, BDRCS with the support of trained volunteers and staffs disinfected and repaired **743** tube wells; installed 25 new communal tube wells and constructed **180** emergency latrines for flood affected people.
- BDRCS distributed hygiene parcels among **47,500** people along with orientation on safe hygiene practice.
- BDRCS reached **7,520** flood affected people with medical services by mobilizing four mobile medical teams in Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat and Sunamganj districts for ten days. Another **200** people were provided first aid and psychosocial support.
- BDRCS reached **around 165,000** people with the awareness messages on COVID-19 pandemic and distributed **10,000+** mask and **2,000+** hand sanitizer considering COVID-19 pandemic.
- BDRCS reached **10,000** flood affected people with the tarpaulins support in Bogura, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Tangail, Gaibandha and Naogaon districts.
- BDRCS provided Multipurpose Cash Grants (MPCG) and vegetable seeds among more than **100,000** people in the severely flood affected districts. BDRCS also provided persons with disability (PWD) allowance among 411 HHs. All of these cash assistance had been provided through financial service provider Bangladesh Post Office (BPO).
- BDRCS distributed dignity kits among the **1,000** flood affected households in Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Naogaon, Sirajganj and Tangail districts.

BDRCS organized a one-day long lessons learned workshop for the Flood 2020 operation on 30 January 2021 to document the main lessons learned and to use the knowledge derived from experience to help future emergency operations.



Participants from respective branches, management, governing board and movement partners attending one of the sessions during lessons learned workshop in Bogura district. (Photo: BDRCS)

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) in Bangladesh was keeping close coordination with BDRCS, in-country Movement partners and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur. The IFRC CD team also maintain regular coordination with the Humanitarian Country Cluster Team (HCCT), other in-country clusters, sectors and working groups at national level. The forecast monitoring team comprised of BDRCS, IFRC, in-county PNSs and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) had been monitoring the flood situation from the beginning of the monsoon season. Regular Movement coordination meetings took place and partners also coordinated with their respective headquarters accordingly.

German Red Cross (GRC) and RCCC provided technical support to BDRCS for EAP activation and impact-based forecasting and overall implementation of EAP. GRC staffs provided orientation to 112 RCY volunteers in 3 districts on EAP and ODK data collection; and provided logistics support like the device for data collection and vehicles for monitoring and implementation of flood EAP.

The Swiss Red Cross bilaterally supported BDRCS to reach additional 500 households with cash grant under the flood EAP.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) allocated 14,410 metric tons of rice, BDT 34,450,000 (approximately CHF 415,00) of cash, BDT 27,800,000 (approximately CHF 335,000) for fodders, 300 bundle of corrugated iron sheets, BDT 900,000 (approximately CHF 10,000) worth for shelter repair and BDT 11,000,000 (approximately CHF 130,000) for children's meal among flood affected districts. The National Health Emergency Operations Centre and Control Room were activated, and more than 2,000 mobile medical teams were deployed.

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) co-led by the MoDMR and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office met on 14 July 2020 and requested the cluster coordinators to liaise closely with their partners. The NAWG led by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and CARE coordinated an impact assessment of the situation in collaboration with national authorities and partners. Using government, field data and secondary information, the assessment used a contextualized INFORM Index to identify immediate and mid-term needs and priorities for HCTT's complementary support. Sector-specific analysis were undertaken by the respective clusters. The assessment data were collected by more than 60 local, national, and international agencies. Based on the coordinated impact and needs assessment, the humanitarian community met on 26 July to prioritize a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

With the allocation from the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) for anticipatory actions, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) distributed multi-purpose cash, seeds, livestock feed, storage drums, hygiene, dignity and health kits in five districts. With UK Aid support, Start Fund Bangladesh based on riverbank erosion prediction provided cash assistance to 405 people through CARE Bangladesh and Solidarity. Moreover, with the support of ECHO, CARE-led consortium implemented anticipatory actions in the districts of Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur

With UK Aid support, Start Fund Bangladesh allocated GBP 900,000 (equivalent to CHF 967,000) to meet the emergency need of flood affected people and response partners are CNRS, ESDO, VARD, SAVE, Friendship BD, Islamic Relief BD and World Vision. In addition to that, USAID allocated USD 100,000 (equivalent to CHF 91,000) to CARE Bangladesh.

As the convener of the emergency Shelter Cluster, IFRC coordinated its members regularly about the evolving situation and supported partners through sharing available damage information, priority shelter needs and organizing online meeting to ensure a coordinated shelter response. On behalf of shelter cluster, IFRC participated in NAWG and analyze the findings and develop the shelter response plan in consultation with partners.

According to HCTT 4W matrix dated 3 January 2021, total 79 organizations responded and covering 895,368 beneficiaries (81 per cent of HRP target, inclusive all sector), In the HRP targeted priority districts, beneficiary reach against HRP target by sectors; food security 763,573 (100 per cent), WASH 466,507 (43 per cent), Shelter 123,919 (58 per cent), Education 173,616 (39 per cent), Integrated GBV-SRHR 66,430 (55 per cent), and Child Protection 38,406 (8 per cent) respectively.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Monsoon rainfall and deluge of water from hilly areas upstream inundated districts in the northern, north-eastern and south-eastern regions of Bangladesh, causing widespread damage. While short-term food security was the most imminent need, there was also a significant impact on long-term food security as crops and livelihoods were affected. According to the preliminary impacts and needs assessment report on monsoon flood 2020 produced by the needs assessment working group (NAWG), household food security and livelihoods were severely affected due to loss of employment and damage of food stock due to inundation. According to the assessments, an irregularity of food intake and skipped/reduced daily meal to cope with the devastating situation had been reported in almost 80 per cent of the unions<sup>1</sup>. It was also indicated that severe losses to livestock and fisheries impacted long-term food security in the region.

Drinking water sources were contaminated by flood water. As a result, availability of safe drinking water was a pressing concern and one of the priorities along with sanitation. According to NAWG, more than 73,000 tube wells and 81,000 latrines were damaged due to the flood.

Flood protection infrastructures such as embankments were damaged. According to the joint need assessment (JNA) survey, 24 per cent of flood affected people had been displaced. About 38 per cent of people were staying at highland/road/embankments. The people who were living in temporary shelters in the open places had been exposed to adverse weather without minimum protection measures. Due to COVID-19 the health systems were already overstressed. In addition to that due to prolonged flood, water borne diseases were increased in the flood affected communities.

### **Risk analysis**

From the beginning of this emergency operation BDRCS followed field implementation guidelines considering the current COVID-19 context to minimize risk while implementing emergency operation. The CD also updated its framework on ABC-actioning business continuity, which helped to minimize the risk and to ensure continuous support to BDRCS to humanitarian needs.

In addition, both BDRCS and IFRC followed 'Zero Tolerance' policy against corruption, discrimination against gender or race, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, bullying and took necessary measures to address the feedbacks from the community people through focus group discussion, household survey and complaint response mechanism.

In December 2020, BDRCS annual general meeting (AGM) and BDRCS branch level election were held and BDRCS branches and NHQ were fully engaged for couple of weeks. To anticipate implementation delays and overlap on priority, BDRCS mobilized more staff and volunteers in respective branches prior to the election to expedite the operational activities and able to complete the operation within the target timeframe. In addition, considering the potential impact of winter season (from December to January) BDRCS made necessary preparation in advance and provided blankets among vulnerable people.

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<sup>1</sup> "Union" is the lowest administrative unit in Bangladesh).

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall operational objective

The overall objective of the operation was to meet the immediate needs of 50,000 households (250,000 people) affected by the floods in the most-impacted districts in Bangladesh - through the provision of emergency food, safe drinking water, emergency shelter and hygiene items, health support, seeds and livelihood support.

### Proposed strategy

BDRCS reached the most vulnerable households to meet their emergency needs by providing multipurpose cash grants, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, hygiene parcels, emergency food packages, dry food packages, emergency medical assistance, drinking water, PWD allowance, installation of communal tube-well and provision of vegetable seeds in severely flood affected areas. In addition, BDRCS assisted wider affected communities by disinfecting water points, constructing emergency temporary latrines and mobilizing mobile medical teams.

Dedicated operational teams consists of NDRT, NDWRT and health workers were mobilized to ensure timely and effective implementation of the program. These staffs and volunteers conducted continuous need assessment through focus group discussion, household assessment. Based on the needs and available funding, BDRCS prioritized the needs of the affected communities and provided live saving humanitarian assistance. In this operation BDRCS emphasized on the localized response considering duty of care for volunteers, staff and front-line workers.

In regard to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, BDRCS made necessary adjustment in the implementation strategies and practiced COVID-19 safe guideline. This guideline detailing how staff and community members work in the office and communities e.g., staffs maintaining social distance at office and communities, always wear mask, etc. BDRCS provides masks for all participants, social distancing and hand washing before gathering.

### Operational support services

#### Human resources

For this operation BDRCS mobilized 1,200 volunteers, 70 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and 75 staff for flood 2020 response. IFRC staff in Bangladesh CD assisted BDRCS in terms of planning, coordination, information management, need assessment, etc. In addition, IFRC staffs provided technical support for operational management.

#### Logistics and supply chain management

The initial household items, like tarpaulin, hygiene parcel, etc., were dispatched immediately from pre-positioning stocks of BDRCS and allowed the National Society to meet the immediate needs of the affected people. IFRC Bangladesh CD procured 2,000 hygiene parcels locally and 2,000 pcs tarpaulins were procured through the IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) to replenish BDRCS pre-positioning stocks. This replenishment ensures continuity of the logistics preparedness framework for the NS. In addition to that, another 8,500 hygiene parcels and 8,500 packages food parcels were procured locally by IFRC Bangladesh CD from other funding sources following IFRC procurement policy. Based on the operational needs, IFRC Bangladesh CD also procured IT equipment, IEC materials, visibility items etc. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, there was restriction on movement, and it was challenging to deliver goods on time. However, with the support of BDRCS and local authorities, all the procurement were completed within the appeal timeframe.

#### Security

From the commencement of this flood operation, IFRC security closely monitored the security situation of operational locations and responded to concerns accordingly. Apart from COVID-19 exposure and its restrictions, there was no major security issue. In some community of flood affected area, there were difficulty in road access. To ensure the safety and security of the RCRC personnel, movement monitoring system was in place for all field travels and disseminated security advisories, including necessary temporary restrictions as appropriate. Safety and Security alerts were shared timely via WhatsApp messages.

#### Communications


Since the onset of the disaster, BDRCS and IFRC communications teams gathered photos and videos, and shared them internally and externally to depict the situation as well as highlight Red Cross Red Crescent activities. BDRCS communication team, with the support of IFRC CD and Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) communication teams, actively engaged in social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) and various communication contents such as [infographics](#), [web-stories](#), videos, [photos](#) were published. Also, photos, videos and other communications contents were

shared regularly with all the Nationals Societies around the world through IFRC global weekly newswire. Regular media monitoring and information sharing had been done to keep all the relevant stakeholders updated about the situation and response of the disaster. All the audio-visual materials related to this operation were regularly stored on IFRC audio-visual library (shaRED) and other cloud spaces to provide quick and easy access to NS, PNSs and media. A professional photographer was hired to cover BDRCS activities in Tangail and Sirajganj districts. IFRC Bangladesh and Regional Comms team worked together and published a monsoon floods [article featuring South Asia floods](#) in the time of COVID-19 where Bangladesh was highlighted. BDRCS arranged online orientation sessions for different flood affected districts and reached more than 100 staff and volunteers. In November 2020, IFRC and BDRCS communication team visited Bogura and Gaibandha to capture photos, videos, and stories during hygiene and food parcels distribution which were shared widely through social media and newswire.

### Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

To ensure the quality of implementation and reach the most vulnerable people, door-to-door household assessment was conducted through mobile data collection tools to select the most affected people based on the set criteria. Regular monitoring of different activities was done through deployed NDRT members and staffs. Exit Survey and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) were conducted to get the feedbacks from the end users and to monitor the impact of the intervention.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p><b>Shelter</b></p> <p><b>People reached: 10,000</b></p> <p>Male: 4,885</p> <p>Female: 5,115</p>																					
<p><b>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b></p>																						
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>																				
# of reached people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements.	125,000	10,000																				
<p><b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b></p>																						
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>																				
# of households provided with emergency shelter items to have a space that meet the minimum living conditions.	25,000	2,000																				
<p><b>Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households.</b></p>																						
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>																				
# of household received key messages on safe local building techniques.	25,000	2,000																				
<p><b>Narrative description of achievements</b></p>																						
<p>Due to inundation, many people were temporary displaced and were living on the embankment, road or high ground. Targeting these temporary displaced people BDRCS immediately dispatched 2,000 pcs of tarpaulins from their existing stock to the affected people for emergency shelter assistance and distributed among 2,000 households (10,000 people) in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Tangail, Sirajganj, Bogura, Lalmonirhat and Naogaon districts. Before the distribution, BDRCS's trained and oriented volunteers, NDRT members and staff on proposer use of tarpaulins. These trained volunteers demonstrated and oriented on fixing of tarpaulins properly. This allowed the targeted households to build their temporary shelter properly. Through this appeal, BDRCS replenished 2,000 pcs of tarpaulin as preposition stock for future disasters. The table below shows the distribution breakdown by district:</p>																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>District Name</th> <th>Tarpaulins distributed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Kurigram</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Gaibandha</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Jamalpur</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Sirajganj</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Tangail</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Bogura</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	District Name	Tarpaulins distributed	1	Kurigram	300	2	Gaibandha	300	3	Jamalpur	300	4	Sirajganj	300	5	Tangail	200	6	Bogura	200
No.	District Name	Tarpaulins distributed																				
1	Kurigram	300																				
2	Gaibandha	300																				
3	Jamalpur	300																				
4	Sirajganj	300																				
5	Tangail	200																				
6	Bogura	200																				

8	Lalmonirhat	200
9	Naogaon	200
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,000</b>

### Challenges

Due to inundation, it was difficult to transport the relief items in remote location by road. BDRCS reached some of the affected districts using water transport. During the emergency response BDRCS delivered emergency shelter materials immediately from central warehouse to branches. Some of the concern BDRCS branches faced difficulties to receive these relief items due to lack of sufficient storage facilities. However, all the branches managed space locally to keep and to distribute in consultation with local authorities

### Lessons Learned

Decentralization of resources in concern BDRCS branches, is one of key lessons learned from this emergency operation particularly amid of COVID-19 pandemic. All the branches of BDRCS need to take disaster preparedness measures based on the natural hazards and recurring disasters with a view to respond immediately while maintaining coordination with BDRCS headquarters.



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 89,849

Male: 43,891

Female: 45,958

#### Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted household that have emergency food and cash to meet their survival threshold.	100	100

#### Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with dry/cooked food and food package assistance	250,000	44,849

#### Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with seeds assistance	25,000	9,000

#### Output 1.3: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with multipurpose cash grants	25,000	9,000

### Narrative description of achievements

During the immediate emergency phase BDRCS allocated funds among worst flood affected districts to locally procure dry and cooked foods for affected people. Total 7,349 people were reached with dry food and cooked food. Later based on needs, IFRC Bangladesh delegation procured 8,500 food parcels and BDRCS distributed these food parcels among 37,500 people (8,500 HHs). Each of the food parcel was designed to cover basic food needs of 15-days for a five-member family and it consists of 15 kg of rice, 2 kg of lentils, 2 liter of vegetable oil, 2 kg of sugar, 2 kg of salt and 1 kg of semolina.

District	Number of households reached with 15-days food parcel
Bogura	1,500
Lalmonirhat	1,000
Gaibandha	2,000
Manikganj	1,000
Faridpur	1,000
Shariatpur	1,000
Sylhet	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,500</b>



One of the beneficiaries received cash grant in Munshiganj. (Photo: BDRCS)

Considering the significant impact on livelihood, BDRCS reached 9,000 HHs (45,000 people) though providing the multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) and eight types of vegetable seeds in nine flood affected districts namely Tangail, Sirajganj, Bogura, Kurigram, Jamalpur, Lalmonirhat, Munshiganj, Sunamganj and Sylhet. Each household received CHF 56 (BDT 4,500<sup>2</sup>) as MPCG assistance through the Financial Service Provider (FSP) and that is electronic money transfer services of the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO).

BDRCS deployed its' national disaster response team (NDRT) members and mobilized Red Crescent volunteers and staffs. Household assessment was conducted using mobile-based data collection tool (Kobo Collect) and after analyzing household assessment data, preliminary beneficiary list was prepared considering beneficiary selection criteria. Prior to the assessment, BDRCS organized a virtual orientation on beneficiary selection criteria, assessment scope and tool, COVID-19 safe guideline, Protection Gender Inclusion (PGI), Fraud & Corruption Prevention, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches, communications, Code of Conduct, stay safe and other priority issues.

Along with the MPCG, BDRCS also distributed vegetable seeds where each household received eight types of vegetable seeds namely, Malabar Spinach, Beans, Lady's finger, Bitter Gourd, Cucumber, Red Amaranth, Pumpkin and Gourd. During the post distribution monitoring (PDM), community members responded positively on the contribution of the cash and vegetable seeds assistance in restoring their livelihoods. According to the PDM findings, more than 95% of responders produce vegetable from the seeds distributed by BDRCS. Among these 78% of responders used these vegetables for their own families and 8% responders indicated that they also sold to others.



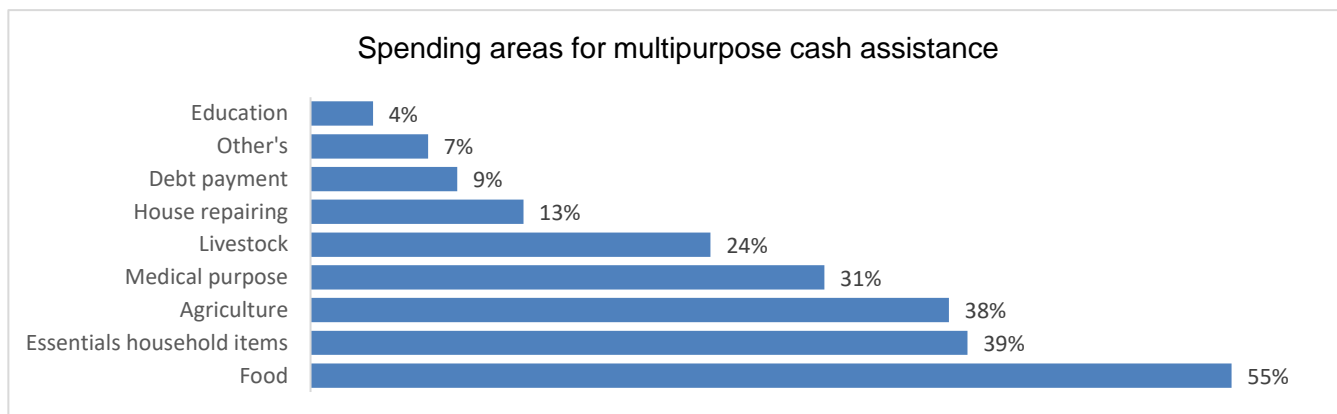
Targeted households use the seeds that received from BDRCS to grow vegetable. (Photo: Tangail, BDRCS)

According to the exit survey, more than 95 per cent of responders were notified about the distribution time and location in advance and were aware on how to provide feedback to BDRCS. About 99 per cent of responders indicated the

<sup>2</sup> [National cash working group guidelines](#)

distribution centers were safe to receive cash assistance and 85 per cent of responders received cash assistance within 2 hours upon the arrival in distribution location.

Based on PDM findings, it was found that all the households interviewed had utilized their food package for their own family members and more than 95% of responders were satisfied with the good quality of food items. PDM showed that responders spent in multiple sectoral areas like food, essential household items, agriculture, medical, livestock etc. More than 55% of total responders spent their money on food; followed by 39% for household's necessary items purposes, 38% for agriculture purposes, 3% for medical purposes and 24% for their livestock. According to PDM data, 13% of responders spent cash assistance for repairing the damages of their houses, 7% of responders repaid their debts and 4% of responders spent it on their children's education.



More than 96% of total responders were highly satisfied with the overall cash distribution process of BDRCS. Around 75% of total responders indicated that all the necessary items were available in their local market and majority were able to bring their necessary items from the local market within BDT 100 as transportation cost.

### Challenges

Due to COVID-19 pandemic and flood impact, affected people became vulnerable and lost their livelihoods. BDRCS had to minimize the number of targeted beneficiaries since funding coverage is very low. Regarding the distribution of MPCG, it was found that few people did not receive notification from BPO on time due to unavailability of the mobile network. However, BDRCS immediately communicated with BPO and addressed this issue. As a result, people collected their cash assistance without any delay.

### Lessons Learned

The cash grant distribution through financial service provider like BPO was found extremely reliable considering its secured payment system. To ensure transparency and accountability, BDRCS will continue similar cash-based intervention in the future through financial service providers based on the context.

Amid of COVID-19 pandemic mobile application-based assessment, validation and distribution was appreciated widely and BDRCS will continue in future operation as well through providing required training.

Providing the food, cash and vegetable seeds among the affected people was highly praised by beneficiaries. In addition to that it was recommended to include food items for livestock.



### Health


**People reached: 165,000**

Male: 80,603

Female: 84,397

**Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health assistance.	250,000	165,000

<b>Output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with emergency health service	2,000	7,520
# of people reached with first aid service	500	200
<b>Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of targeted people reached through mass awareness	100 %	66%
<b>Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached through mass awareness on COVID-19	250,000	165,000
<b>Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of targeted people reached through psychosocial support	100%	40%
<b>Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with psychosocial support	500	200
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Considering the COVID-19 pandemic and flood severity in the affected areas, BDRCS mobilized five mobile medical teams in Tangail, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Lalmonirhat and Sunamganj districts. Each mobile medical team had one doctor and one paramedic and one Red Crescent Youth volunteer. Total 7,520 patients received medical assistance from these five mobile medical teams. In addition to that, BDRCS volunteers provided first aid service and psychosocial support among 200 people. Under COVID-19 response operation, 2,000 volunteers were covered by the insurance, BDRCS distributed personal protective equipment (PPE) to 14,000 volunteers to ensure their safety while carrying out their duties. Online and physical orientation on different small groups were also conducted regarding the personal safety.</p>		
 <p>One of the doctors from deployed mobile medical teams providing emergency health service in Sirajganj district. (Photo: IFRC)</p>		
<p>Besides, BDRCS teams disseminated COVID-19 awareness messages by different operational teams engaged in different distribution activities such as food, cash grant, household items etc. In addition to that COVID-19 awareness messages had been disseminating through all the sectoral interventions and BDRCS reached 165,000 people with COVID-19 awareness messages.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<p>The major challenge was to properly follow the health measures for pandemic during emergency. Due to lack of pure water and sanitation, awareness and increased anxiety and stress, people found it difficult to follow the health measures adequately. With the deployed medical teams and distribution teams, local branches ensured to maintain proper COVID-19 guideline as much as possible.</p>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<p>Through regular orientation on COVID-19 safety measures and providing required PPE, has helped BDRCS volunteers and staffs to implement the planned activities safely and timely. Considering the duty of care BDRCS will continue the insurance support and providing required PPE for its frontline volunteers and staffs.</p>		

BDRCS will ensure sufficient resources for the deployment of mobile medical team for a longer time to ensure hard to reach communities receive emergency health service.



## Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 134,965

Male: 65,930

Female: 69,035

### Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH services	125,000	134,965

### Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water	125,000	134,965
# of water points repaired	1,000	743
# of water storage points installation	25	25

### Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of emergency communal latrines constructed	500	180

### Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	125,000	94,500

### Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	25,000	10,500

### Narrative description of achievements

BDRCS, with the support of trained Red Crescent Youth volunteers, NDWRT members, deployed six water purification units in Tangail, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Bogura districts. Using these water purification units, BDRCS purified 125,134 litres of drinking water and reached 59,965 people. In addition, BDRCS reached another 75,000 people by disinfecting 743 water points (tube wells) and installing 25 new tube wells in Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Tangail, Kurigram, Bogura, Lalmonirhat and Sirajganj districts. In total, BDRCS distributed 3,640 10-L jerry cans among the flood affected people. To disinfect the tube wells, BDRCS mobilized trained staff and NDWRT members to train volunteers in respective districts in coordination with local authorities and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). These trained volunteers were deployed in the affected communities to disinfect the tube wells. BDRCS also conducted technical assessment and finalized the design in consultation with communities and the DPHE, before moving forward with the installation of 25 tube wells. Considering the flood water level, all these new tube wells were installed on a raised platform.



BDRCS volunteers distributing safe drinking water along with jerry cans in Tangail (left) and disinfecting contaminated tube-well (right) in Jamalpur district (Photo: BDRCS)

BDRCS distributed hygiene parcels<sup>3</sup> among the 10,500 flood affected households. Before the distribution, the volunteers oriented the targeted households on use of each item in the hygiene parcels. BDRCS female volunteers also conducted a session on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and distributed a pictorial descriptive leaflet to all the targeted people along with hygiene materials. During the orientation sessions, the trained volunteers discussed topics around awareness measures, use of sanitary pads, MHM preparation of sanitary pads with local resources, etc.

District	Number of households received hygiene parcel
Gaibandha	2,300
Bogura	1,700
Lalmonirhat	1,200
Shariatpur	1,000
Sylhet	1,000
Munshiganj	1,000
Faridpur	1,000
Jamalpur	300
Kurigram	300
Sirajganj	300
Tangail	200
Noagaon	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,500</b>



One of targeted households after receiving hygiene parcel from BDRCS (Photo: BDRCS)

With the technical support of NDWRT members, BDRCS also installed 180 emergency latrines for the displaced people in Tangail, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Kurigram and Sirajganj districts. These latrine installation sites were selected in consultation with the affected communities and local authorities considering the history of flooding events in the area. BDRCS mobilized WASH technical experts along with volunteers to install temporary latrines with locally available resources in the respective districts.

### Challenges

At the initial stage of flood, it was difficult to reach remote areas due to inundation. BDRCS arranged locally available transports (engine boats, banana tree made into a floating raft, etc.) and had taken safety measures for volunteers by providing them with life jackets to reach people with safe water and other WASH services.

Due to lack of sufficient storage capacity, some BDRCS branches faced difficulties to receive in-kind relief items from NHQ. In consultation with the unit executive members and local authorities, temporary storing space were eventually secured.

<sup>3</sup> Each hygiene parcel consists of bathing soap (12), laundry soap (8), sanitary pad (1 pack), toilet paper (5 rolls), toilet brush (1), nail cutter (1), toothpaste (2), toothbrush (5), hand washing liquid soap with dispenser (1) along with refill packages (2), hair oil (1), comb (1) and towel (1).

## Lessons Learned

WASH related activities such as providing drinking water through deploying water purification kits, disinfecting and repairing contaminated and damaged tube wells, installation of emergency latrines and distribution of hygiene parcels were appreciated by the affected communities. Based on lessons learned, BDRCS will implement these WASH activities in future emergency response.

It was recommended during the lessons learned workshop to limit each relief distribution between 300 to 350 households considering COVID safety measures. It is also recommended to arrange for a local warehouse facility to keep the contingency stocks, to ensure timely response.



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 165,000

Male: 80,603

Female: 84,397

**Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?	Yes	Yes

**Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.**

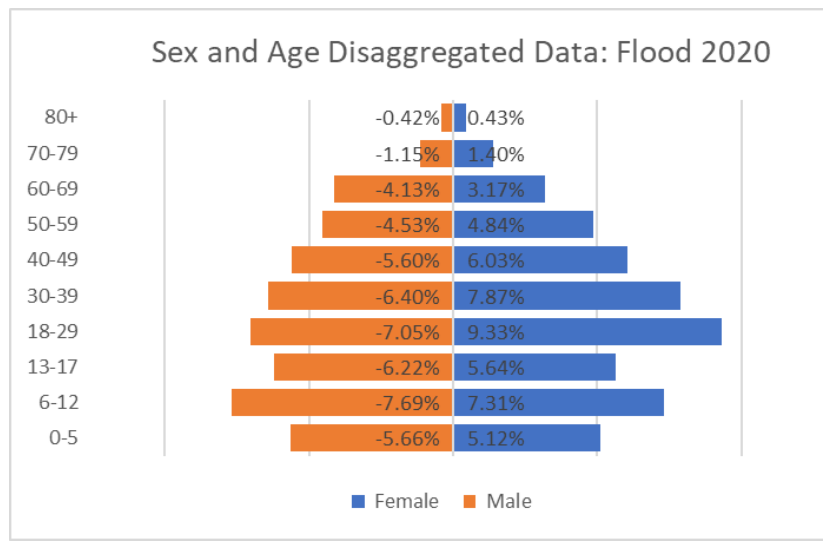
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Is SADD data collected for analysis?	Yes	Yes

### Narrative description of achievements

Throughout the operation, BDRCS organized continuous orientation sessions on minimum standards for PGI, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) for its staff, NDRTs, NDWRTs and volunteers engaged in this operation. Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated (SADD) data was collected by trained volunteers through household survey using kobo collect mobile application. BDRCS prioritized the flood affected woman headed households, person with disabilities, lactating mothers, unattended children, elderly households as potential people to receive the humanitarian assistance. During the distribution of the assistance, BDRCS paid special attention to the most vulnerable groups. Staff and volunteers were oriented about BDRCS Child Protection policy, its code of conduct (CoC). According to SADD data, in flood 2020 operation 51% of total reached people are female and 49% are male. Referring to the below chart for detail sex and age disaggregated information

A pocket card containing BDRCS hotline number, as well as GoB and police hotlines to address gender-based violence (GBV) was developed and printed. This pocket card along with menstrual hygiene management (MHM) awareness leaflets were distributed among the flood affected communities. During distribution, trained volunteers of BDRCS arranged briefing sessions for women and girls. To assess the needs related to dignity kits in the community, BDRCS distributed 1,000 dignity kits in the most flood affected areas.

In consultation with the response team, a two-pager document (both in Bangla and English) on IFRC Minimum Standard on PGI was developed and shared with the response team



members including volunteers and NDRTs and NDWRTs. In consultation with BDRCS, IFRC protection field pocket guide was translated (in Bangla). As a best response and prevention towards violence against women and children an awareness-based IEC material was developed and shared in Bangla.

In addition, BDRCS identified 411 persons with disability (PWD) through analyzing the SADD data and BDRCS provided BDT 5,000 (approximately CHF 58) through financial service provider as PWD allowance.

### Challenges

It was challenging for BDRCS to identify the most vulnerable households from the large flood affected population. To overcome this challenges BDRCS with the support of IFRC conducted the detail household assessment using mobile application kobo collect and did the analysis the database and provide humanitarian assistance based on needs.

### Lessons Learned

Based on learning from this operation, BDRCS will continue using its central data and information management system to access response related data for data-driven decision making and documentation in future operation.

## Strengthen National Society

**S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff covered under Insurance	NA	2,300

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NDRT/NDWRT/volunteers/staff mobilized	1,000	1,345
# of volunteers and staff oriented and trained	200	250
Exit survey and PDM conducted	Yes	Yes

### Narrative description of achievements

BDRCS insured around 5,000 volunteers under IFRC global volunteer insurance policy. In addition to that under the on-going COVID-19 operation, BDRCS insured around 2,000 frontline volunteers and more than 300 staff. BDRCS mobilized 1,200 volunteers, 70 NDRT members and 75 staff for flood 2020 response. Prior to the deployment of NDRTs, NDWRTs and volunteers, BDRCS organized proper orientation on relevant subjects such as code of conduct, fraud and corruption prevention, safety and security, PGI, CEA with the support of concerned colleagues from BDRCS and IFRC. During the reporting period more than 250 volunteers, NDRTs and staffs were oriented.

BDRCS conducted exit survey and post distribution monitoring on a regular basis to improve the response services. For conducting exit survey and PDM, BDRCS with the support of IFRC developed questionnaires and did field testing in the targeted areas. Based on the feedbacks from concerned districts, BDRCS finalized the PDM questionnaire and oriented volunteers both on exit survey and PDM questionnaires. All the PDM data was collected using mobile application "KoBoCollect". A dedicated IM team supported to analyze the collected data and provide regular feedbacks to improve the operation.

As a part of National Society development initiative under this EA, BDRCS branch leadership consultation was organized on 28 December 2020 which helped branch leaders to contribute to develop the next five-year strategic plan of BDRCS. A workshop on BDRCS Central Database and Information Management System was held in January 2021 to enhance the system. Though this appeal, BDRCS also organized NDRT training for 30 participants from 31 January to 5 February 2021 to enhance the response surge capacity of BDRCS.

## Challenges

In case of remote locations such as distant char lands (islands), BDRCS staffs, NDRT and RCY volunteers faced difficulties to manage collecting data as they had to return before sunset. For such cases, concern branches recommended to ensure own transport facilities and to ensure arrangements to stay overnight in the intervening area.

As the large geographical areas were affected by floods and it was challenging to deploy adequate number of NDRT members to complete the operation successful and timely. To overcome this challenge BDRCS organized NDRT training and trained another 30 participants.

## Lessons Learned

Based on lessons learned from this operation, BDRCS will emphasis more on localization by allowing more local procurement under guidance of NHQ. This may reduce delay in response while minimizing costs for procurement and transport. It is recommended to decentralize the resource and ensue all the units of BDRCS are prepared with a standard fund collection with a view to respond immediately while maintaining coordination with headquarters. At the same time BDRCS is planning to have framework agreement with suppliers and organized required trainings on logistic and procurement to ensure efficient and effective response.

BDRCS will continue arranging relevant training and workshop prior to deployment of staffs, volunteers and executive members for emergency response operation to enhance program quality as well as safety issues.

## International Disaster Response

### Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention.	Yes	Yes

### Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
CEA mainstreamed in operation.	Yes	Yes

### Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Regular coordination meeting conducted	Yes	Yes

### Narrative description of achievements

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, European Commission – DG ECHO, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss government, Monaco Red Cross contributed to this emergency appeal either with financial and/or human resources.

Based on the community needs and consultation, BDRCS finalized the selection criteria. The primary list of eligible households from assessment was shared with the communities by displaying it in community gathering places. Following the community feedbacks, the preliminary lists were finalized. CEA team from the beginning was engaged with the information management and response teams for finalizing the data collection questionnaire. The hotline number for BDRCS was widely circulated and dedicated group of volunteers at NHQ were addressing calls. These volunteers were also well briefed through developing Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for this operation. Feedback and suggestion boxes were placed in all the distribution centers, not only for collection of the feedbacks and complaints, but also to strengthen community monitoring mechanism. Besides that, information desks were also placed during the distributions, which allowed the communities to make queries and ask for information related to the BDRCS interventions.

HCTT, cluster and working groups were coordinating with their respective partners regularly since the beginning of flood. Both BDRCS and IFRC were actively participated in shelter cluster, Food security cluster, WASH cluster, Gender based violence cluster, Health cluster, NAWG, cash working group, localization working group to ensure a coordinated response. As the convener of the emergency Shelter Cluster, IFRC had been coordinating its members regularly about the evolving situation and supporting partners through sharing available damage information and priority shelter needs.

Six emergency shelter cluster meetings were held to ensure a coordinated shelter response with partners. On behalf of shelter cluster, IFRC participated in NAWG and analyze the findings and develop the shelter response plan in consultation with partners. Regularly sharing updated information and as of now seven HCTT 4W analysis report were shared with partners.

### Challenges

Due to COVID-19 pandemic situation, no RDRT was deployed. However, BDRCS and IFRC Bangladesh CD managed the surge support locally with the support of in-country partners national society (PNS). BDRCS also formed a dedicated information management team which consisted of two staff from BDRCS ICT department, one IFRC staff and one trained NDRT member.

### Lessons Learned

The wide sharing of BDRCS hotline number card in the intervention considered as a successful initiative for receiving complaints and feedbacks. This CEA tools will be improved to make it more user friendly in future operations.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

**Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC together with the national society uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels	Yes	Yes

**Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment done for needs, capacities, and gaps	1	1
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	1

### Narrative description of achievements

IFRC supported BDRCS in terms of communications, media relations and coordination with the public authorities and national government as well as in external communication. At the same time both BDRCS and IFRC were actively engaged with need assessment working group to assess the priority needs and gaps of the flood affected communities.

Under this EA, a lesson learned workshop was organized on 30 January 2020 and the purpose was to draw highlighted areas of quality programming to ensure the recurrence of desirable outcomes; testimony of progress made towards key actions derived from previous LLW and programmatic review; analyze the risk and identify measures to mitigate those risks in future and building consensus on future directions for a systematic emergency response.

## Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

**Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility, and accountability.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC extends appropriate technical support.	Yes	Yes

**Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of compliance with IFRC HR procedures.	100 %	100%

### Narrative description of achievements

IFRC staffs had been providing extensive support to BDRCS since the beginning of flood operation through maintaining a close coordination with BDRCS counterparts as well as with the IFRC APRO counterparts and in country PNSs. IFRC

key technical staffs provided support in terms of assessing the community needs through developing assessment tools and analyzing data, designing the emergency plan of action, raising fund for this appeal, implementing the operation through providing regular guidance, and procuring the relief items timely.

## **D. THE BUDGET**

The appeal funding requirement was CHF 4.1 million out of which the coverage is only 37% (CHF 1,530,980). The expenditure recorded as of 25 April 2021 was CHF 1,266,459 (82.7% utilization). Balance of CHF 261,298 will be transferred to the Bangladesh Operational Plan budget upon agreement from the donors. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the final financial report at the end of this report.

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## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Appeal \(EA\)](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### In the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

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### In the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation

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- Christina Duschl, senior officer, operations coordination; email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Fadzli Saari, PMER manager a.i.; email: [fadzli.saari@ifrc.org](mailto:fadzli.saari@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/5-2021/2	Operation	MDRBD025
Budget Timeframe	2020-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Apr 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRBD025 - Bangladesh - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jun 2020 to 04 Feb 2021; appeal launch date: 06 Aug 2020

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	416,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,387,000
AOF4 - Health	128,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	650,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	35,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	238,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	16,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	15,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	215,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 25 Apr 2021</b>	<b>1,530,980</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>37.34%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,233,893	997,582	236,311
AOF2 - Shelter	43,164	45,020	-1,857
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	200	44,308	-44,108
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0	16	-16
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	234,803	179,532	55,271
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,512,060</b>	<b>1,266,459</b>	<b>245,601</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/02

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,526,699
Expenditure	-1,266,459
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>260,240</b>
Deferred Income	1,058
Funds Available	261,298

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	577,496	Reimbursed :	577,496	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/5-2021/2	Operation	MDRBD025
Budget Timeframe	2020-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Apr 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRBD025 - Bangladesh - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jun 2020 to 04 Feb 2021; appeal launch date: 06 Aug 2020

### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	181,816				181,816		
British Red Cross	168,011				168,011		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	28,992				28,992		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Governme	247,126				247,126		
European Commission - DG ECHO	107,849				107,849		
FBAF Allocations				182,617	182,617		
Japanese Red Cross Society	43,788				43,788		
Norwegian Red Cross	100,269				100,269		
Red Cross of Monaco	21,386				21,386		
Swiss Red Cross	200,000				200,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	109,901				109,901		
United States Government - USAID	134,943				134,943	1,058	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>1,344,083</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>182,617</b>	<b>1,526,699</b>	<b>1,058</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>1,526,699</b>	<b>1,058</b>	